



VOLUME CXXX—No. 16.

NEWPORT, R. I., OCTOBER 1, 1887.

W. C. OLE NUMBER 6,724.

The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1762, and is the oldest paper in America. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns, the greatest portion of which is given to news from foreign countries, with selected intelligence and valuable farmland and household departments. Reading so many households in distant other States, the most popular and interesting news is given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

It is a weekly newspaper, single sheet in wrapper, 8 pages. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special rates given subscribers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

The America's Cup.

Still to Remain this side the Water.—The Volunteer Victorious in the second trial.—No show for the Scotchman.—The Thistle to go Home without the Coveted Prize.

The second trial for the America's Cup took place yesterday, and from the accounts that have reached us, there was plenty of wind, part of the time blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The yachts got underway at about 10:45 A. M. The Volunteer showed herself the better yacht throughout the race, standing up much better than her rival. The Thistle was crowded for all she was worth.

The Volunteer passed the line at 4:24 P. M. winning the race by ten minutes. The excitement over this race was even greater than over the first trial and the result shows conclusively that the Yankees are still ahead in yachting matters, and that our British friends will either have to give up all further attempts upon the Cup or they must greatly improve the sailing qualities of their yachts.

BUILDING NOTES.

A Busy Autumn with Bright Prospects for the Winter.

This is the time of year when the phlegmatic Newporter is casting about for chances of obtaining an honest livelihood during the winter and as usual the first question asked is "What are the prospects for building?" Leading architects and builders have been interviewed upon the subject and their answer to the question is invariably "good." They say that the number of buildings already in process of erection is sufficient to keep the local mechanic busy throughout the autumn months and if all the plans now in their hands for estimates are carried out the winter will be equally active.

David P. Albro is building a large square house on Rhode Island avenue for G. Norman Weaver.

J. D. Johnston has just framed an attractive two-story house just off Broadway for Henry C. Bacheller, and one of smaller dimensions on Cranston avenue for Mrs. Thomas Spooner. They are also building a French roof cottage on Thurston avenue for W. T. J. Northrup and have just been awarded the contract to erect an \$8000 residence for Mrs. H. H. Young upon her Broadway lot. S. W. Oxx is the architect of the Bacheller and Northrup houses and J. D. Johnston of that for Mrs. Young.

Nathan Barker is building a two-story house 20x29 feet on Berkeley avenue for Frank Wilbar.

Charles Martin is having a two-story residence built on Lincoln street by W. F. Wilbar.

Robt. W. Curry has just completed a cottage on Bay View avenue and Warren street for Dr. W. S. Sherman.

The foundation for a large, handsome residence for John M. Hodgson has been laid on Bellevue avenue. The building, it is understood, will be of brick and its construction done by day work under the superintendence of Mr. Hodgson.

McNeal, of Boston, has begun the erection of F. W. Vanderbilt's palatial stone villa on Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.

George A. Weaver is making improvements to his business block on Broadway. Peter Patterson has charge of the carpenter work.

Mr. Thomas R. White who has been in Caswell, Massey & Co.'s Thames St. store during the summer leaves tomorrow evening to resume his former position in the main store of that firm, Broadway, N. Y. Mr. White goes to Europe in the spring for a stay of two years.

The 5:45 P. M. trip of the Eolus for Newport will be discontinued on and after Monday, October 3d.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Thirteenth Annual Convention Held in Newport.—Large Attendance and Interesting Exercises.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rhode Island opened at the First Baptist church in this city Tuesday morning and closed Thursday night. All the Unions in the State, fifty-five in number, were represented by delegates whose several reports showed that organization to be in a most prosperous condition. There were some 300 of those delegates and they were provided with regular meals at Odd Fellows' Hall which had been leased and transformed into a dining hall for that purpose. It is unnecessary to say the visitors were delighted with their treatment from this quarter.

Each session of the meeting was attended by large audiences which showed a deep interest in the exercises from beginning to end, and, all things considered, the convention is pronounced the most successful in the history of the Union.

The grand jury, of which Fred A. Allen, of Newport, was foreman, came in Wednesday afternoon and reported the following indictments: Against John Bradford, for breaking and entering a fish-house belonging to Arthur Gladning; against William Campbell, alias Gray, for breaking and entering the jail of E. A. Brown, against Geo. C. Rydel and Charles H. Purrington, for theft against Louisa Wilson, for larceny; against Patrick Leydon, for assault with a dangerous weapon, and against Stephen Flynn and Frances Nicholson, for maintaining liquor nuisance. Bradford and Campbell pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two months and one month, respectively in the Providence county jail; Rydel and Purrington pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the house of correction during their minority; Louisa Wilson pleaded not guilty and was held in \$300; Leydon and Flynn pleaded not guilty and gave bail in the sum of \$500 and \$1000 respectively.

The following diverse petitions were granted: Isaac Hall vs. Anette Lee Hall; Mary E. O'Connell vs. John H. O'Connell; Theodora H. Bishop vs. Josephine S. Bishop; Fanny J. Hazard vs. Herbert G. Hazard; Mary G. Wood vs. Wm. H. Wood; Ella C. Hurlbut vs. Henry A. Hurlbut, Jr.

Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelly, of the United States Navy, left yesterday for New York to join his family who departed a few days ago. Lieut. Kelly expects to be ordered to sea soon and then there will be a void in society not readily filled for he is one of the most accomplished gentlemen to be met with in a very long journey. To say that he is a universal favorite with his brother officers of the Navy is to do him scant justice; he is the very ideal of good fellowship wherever he may be.

In his future journeys he will carry with him the best wishes of a host of people whose admiration for his many accomplishments is none the less sincere because of the comparatively few opportunities that have been afforded to enjoy them.

What is the matter with the Newport Land Trust? That is what many of the innocent holders of the stock would like to know. A number of Boston parties who bought the stock at or near ten dollars a share, have been here this week to see what is the matter with the property, that the stock should now be taken at \$300 per share. Evidently there is something wrong somewhere. There is a rumor that the hotel project has been given up for the present, at least. We hope that the rumor is not true, as a first-class hotel that side of the beach would be a great benefit to Newport.

Col. Robert Wilcox, of the Hawaiian Engineer Corps, having been ordered home from Italy by his King, Kalakaua, arrived in New York, with his royal bride one day last week, remained in that city two days only, and then left for San Francisco. He will probably arrive here to-day, and leave for the Hawaiian Islands by the first steamer.

On Monday next the Continental Steamboat Co. will enter upon the winter arrangement. The boat will leave here for Providence at 8 A. M. and return at 4 P. M. On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the boat will make no stops between Newport and Providence, either way.

St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., and Washington Commandery No. 4, K. T., have voted to lease the second story of the new Masonic Temple on Church street now being erected by St. John's Lodge. This, when completed, will be a fine edifice.

Capt. Thomas, was an honest man whose word could always be relied on, a kind and indulgent parent, an accommodating neighbor, and a faithful friend, and will live in the memory of all who knew him. He leaves two daughters to mourn the loss of a most kind and indulgent father, and they have the sympathy of a large number of friends.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson of the Berkeley School, Providence, is to have charge of the two Episcopal churches on the island, St. Mary's and the Holy Cross.

The 5:45 P. M. trip of the Eolus for Newport will be discontinued on and after Monday, October 3d.

SUPREME COURT.

September Term.

The September term of the Supreme Court for this county opened at the State House Monday morning, Chief Justice Durfee and Justices Matteson and Stinson on the bench. The following cases were continued: Joseph Bradford et al. vs. William J. Swinburne; Samuel S. Southwick et ux vs. William H. Bliss; William J. Underwood vs. Cyrus H. Peckham; Julius Ostendorff vs. Patrick McGowan; Benjamin Ballou et al. vs. Daniel Winsor; James R. Simmons vs. Lydia R. Van Zandt et al. The bill in equity of Edward W. Howland vs. Julius A. Petty et al., was dismissed with costs for defendant, and the petition of Emma E. Burris et al. was discontinued.

The first case to come before the jury was that of Daniel Brown and wife of this city against the executors of the will of the late Alpheus Brown, to obtain compensation for services rendered the deceased during several years of his illness. A verdict was rendered Wednesday for \$2500 for plaintiff.

The grand jury, of which Fred A. Allen, of Newport, was foreman, came in Wednesday afternoon and reported the following indictments: Against John Bradford, for breaking and entering a fish-house belonging to Arthur Gladning; against William Campbell, alias Gray, for breaking and entering the jail of E. A. Brown, against Geo. C. Rydel and Charles H. Purrington, for theft against Louisa Wilson, for larceny; against Patrick Leydon, for assault with a dangerous weapon, and against Stephen Flynn and Frances Nicholson, for maintaining liquor nuisance.

Bradford and Campbell pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two months and one month, respectively in the Providence county jail; Rydel and Purrington pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the house of correction during their minority; Louisa Wilson pleaded not guilty and was held in \$300; Leydon and Flynn pleaded not guilty and gave bail in the sum of \$500 and \$1000 respectively.

The following diverse petitions were granted: Isaac Hall vs. Anette Lee Hall; Mary E. O'Connell vs. John H. O'Connell; Theodora H. Bishop vs. Josephine S. Bishop; Fanny J. Hazard vs. Herbert G. Hazard; Mary G. Wood vs. Wm. H. Wood; Ella C. Hurlbut vs. Henry A. Hurlbut, Jr.

Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelly, of the United States Navy, left yesterday for New York to join his family who departed a few days ago. Lieut. Kelly expects to be ordered to sea soon and then there will be a void in society not readily filled for he is one of the most accomplished gentlemen to be met with in a very long journey. To say that he is a universal favorite with his brother officers of the Navy is to do him scant justice; he is the very ideal of good fellowship wherever he may be.

In his future journeys he will carry with him the best wishes of a host of people whose admiration for his many accomplishments is none the less sincere because of the comparatively few opportunities that have been afforded to enjoy them.

What is the matter with the Newport Land Trust? That is what many of the innocent holders of the stock would like to know. A number of Boston parties who bought the stock at or near ten dollars a share, have been here this week to see what is the matter with the property, that the stock should now be taken at \$300 per share. Evidently there is something wrong somewhere. There is a rumor that the hotel project has been given up for the present, at least. We hope that the rumor is not true, as a first-class hotel that side of the beach would be a great benefit to Newport.

Col. Robert Wilcox, of the Hawaiian Engineer Corps, having been ordered home from Italy by his King, Kalakaua, arrived in New York, with his royal bride one day last week, remained in that city two days only, and then left for San Francisco. He will probably arrive here to-day, and leave for the Hawaiian Islands by the first steamer.

On Monday next the Continental Steamboat Co. will enter upon the winter arrangement. The boat will leave here for Providence at 8 A. M. and return at 4 P. M. On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the boat will make no stops between Newport and Providence, either way.

St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., and Washington Commandery No. 4, K. T., have voted to lease the second story of the new Masonic Temple on Church street now being erected by St. John's Lodge. This, when completed, will be a fine edifice.

Capt. Thomas, was an honest man whose word could always be relied on, a kind and indulgent parent, an accommodating neighbor, and a faithful friend, and will live in the memory of all who knew him. He leaves two daughters to mourn the loss of a most kind and indulgent father, and they have the sympathy of a large number of friends.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson of the Berkeley School, Providence, is to have charge of the two Episcopal churches on the island, St. Mary's and the Holy Cross.

The 5:45 P. M. trip of the Eolus for Newport will be discontinued on and after Monday, October 3d.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

September Term.

An adjourned meeting of the School Board was held on Saturday evening. There were present Messrs. Cozzens, Sanborn, Glynn, Van Horne, Barker, Shellef, Harris, Sherman and Stedman.

Mr. Sanborn presented a report from the special committee on industrial education. The recommendations in brief were:—

(1) That the School Board should, without assuming responsibility, experiment with the subject.

(2) That no funds of the school committee be used for the experiment for the current municipal year.

(3) That no school shall be closed during the regular hours by reason of the attendance of certain scholars at the Industrial School.

(4) That upon application of parents scholars may be sent to the Industrial School, on afternoons only, provided the Superintendent and their last year's teachers and their present teachers thought it desirable, and provided the scholars were able by extra exertion to maintain proper standard of proficiency in their regular studies.

(5) That the Superintendent be directed to arrange the afternoon studies so that the scholars not attending the Industrial School be enabled to pursue those requiring individual application and not the general attention of the school.

The chairman in presenting the report said the committee were unanimous in these recommendations. The committee had devoted much time and thought to the subject, had thought out many plans but had encountered obstacles that for the present were deemed insurmountable; at all events that it would not be wise to contend with at this time. The plan now recommended was in the opinion of the committee the very best that could be devised while industrial education was simply being experimented with.

A letter was read from Rev. Mr. Randolph, in which he regretted his absence, and expressed an interest in the subject. A letter from Miss Wormley was also read.

The report of the committee was then received.

Mr. Van Horne moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment providing substantially that the experiment of industrial education be tried for the balance of the year, with Messrs. Shadfield and Barker as a committee; that the session of the schools attending be extended to noon, that each school attending give one afternoon a week to industrial education, and further that there be no expense to the school.

Mr. John Gilpin, of this city, who has done so much for the Duryea Zouaves, received a letter from the proprietor of the Baltimore American last evening announcing that the columns of that paper would be open to subscriptions for the Warren Monument fund. The proprietor and editor of the American start their fund with \$25 each. Mr. Gilpin's subscriptions now amount to over \$1200.

Now that the city is furnishing the corners of the streets with beautiful enameled signs, it behoves every person to appreciate them and strive to keep them in good order. We hope they may be left undisturbed. It is supposed, however, there are a few young lads in our midst who fear nothing, as the destruction of these street signs has already commenced, and near the most elevated part of the city. If caught they should be prosecuted.

Mr. William M. Massey, of the firm of Caswell, Massey & Co., of this city and New York, will make a trip to Europe this autumn. Mr. Massey has numerous well-wishers here who hope that he may have a pleasant time abroad and a safe return to his constituents.

Several of our police force having conceived the idea that they could play baseball, an interesting match was played Monday afternoon between the members of Sergeant Scott's watch and the members of Sergeant Gillen's ditto. The result was 40 to 17, in favor of Gillen's men.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Thurston have taken rooms in Providence very centrally located at No. 252 Westminster street, where they will open a first class boarding and lodging establishment. They will be pleased to see their Newport friends whenever they go to Providence. The characters selected by the Culture Committee, to be discussed under the first general subject, are as follows:—

St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., and Washington Commandery No. 4, K. T., have voted to lease the second story of the new Masonic Temple on Church street now being erected by St. John's Lodge. This, when completed, will be a fine edifice.

Capt. Thomas, was an honest man whose word could always be relied on, a kind and indulgent parent, an accommodating neighbor, and a faithful friend, and will live in the memory of all who knew him. He leaves two daughters to mourn the loss of a most kind and indulgent father, and they have the sympathy of a large number of friends.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson of the Berkeley School, Providence, is to have charge of the two Episcopal churches on the island, St. Mary's and the Holy Cross.

The 5:45 P. M. trip of the Eolus for Newport will be discontinued on and after Monday, October 3d.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

September Term.

A special meeting of the City Council was held on Saturday evening, to consider the advisability of submitting to the people a proposition to extend the system of sewerage to Union Point, and to re-pave Thames street. The meeting was largely attended and was presided over by Mr. John G. Weaver, chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Arthur B. Remond acted as secretary. It was summoned in accordance with a requisition formally made to the Trustees by upwards of thirty voters, to hold a meeting for the consideration of the question: "Do the congregation judge it for their best interests to retain the services of their present pastor?"

This was proposed by Mr. W. B. Sherman and seconded by Mr. A. O'D. Taylor. Quite an animated discussion took place as to certain technicalities connected with the nature of the meeting, the question of proxies, qualifications of voters, and as to the tabling of reasons for such a question. In this discussion Col. Brinley, Hon. Thomas Coggeshall, Hon. W. J. Swinburne, Mr. W. B. Sherman and Mr. A. S. Sherman, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Mr. H. C. Stevens, Mr. G. W. Weld and Mr. W. G. Weld took part.

There were two passages of arms, or brief wordy encounters between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Weld, in which the latter came out second best. After various propositions, one was carried to the effect that the question be laid on the table for that day, thus deferring a final vote. The meeting was then adjourned by the chairman till Wednesday evening.

Poetry.

Scythe Songs.

Stewart mowers, brown and blithe,
Over Summer meads afloat,
Whirling fast the whispering Sythe,
Where is all the old perfume?
Breathes it yet in tender gloom,
Soft through Hades' twilight air?
Where hath Summer left her tools?
Hush, the Sythe says, where, ah where!

Comes the long bludgeoning cold
Where the garden ground is spread—
Rays of pearl on crowns of gold,
Dulcy dashes, white and red!
Dances that over them once would tread,
Dances of life and dolorous,
Where is all your sweethearts fled?
Hush, the Sythe says, where, ah where!

Time who takes! and givest again
All things bitter, some things sweet,
Must we follow, all in vain?
Follow still those phantom feet!

Is there not some grass-grown street,
Some old, very-beat' pattern,
Where our Dreams and we may meet?
Hush, the Sythe says, where, ah where!

II.

(Variation.)

Mowers, weary and brown, and blithe,
What is the word methods ye know,
Endless over-word that the Sythe
Sings to the blades of the grass below?

Sythes that swing in the grass and clover,
Something still, they say as they pass;
What is the word that, over and over,
Sings the Sythe to the flowers and grass?

Hush, ah hush, the Sythes are saying,
Hush, and heed not, and fall asleep,
Hush, they say to the grasses swaying,
Hush they sing to the clover deep!
Hush 'tis the hallowe'en singing—
Hush, and heed not, for all things pass,
Hush, ah hush, and the Sythes are swinging
Over the clover over the grass!

—Longman's Magazine.

A.

Selected Tale.

JACK'S PIGEONS.

"Papa has got a gentleman in his study, and he is to stay to dinner, and mamma is in bed with a sick headache, and Flossy don't know what to do; and there isn't a thing in the house for dinner!"

"Of course not," said I, sardonically, "I might have expected it."

"Might have expected what, Perry?"

"That everything would happen just this precise day that I selected to begin my story for the Ladies' Monthly Miscellany."

Mina looked wistfully up into my face.

"Have you begun it yet?" said she. "When I wrote a school composition I don't stop to think—I just plunge into it and say what I am going to say right off. It's a great deal easier."

"Oh!" said I, with genuine elderly sisterly soon, "your school compositions, indeed! That has nothing to do with my story."

And I entered the little back porch, overhanging with early green hop vines, where Flossy, my second sister, awaited me with a perturbed countenance.

"What are we to do, Perry?" said she. "Oh! I am so sorry that we ate the last of that cold meat yesterday. It might have made a little pie, or a stew, or something."

"A few bits of fat and gristle," said I. "A fine pie you would have had! Haven't the boys been fishing to-day?" I added, as I sat despatchingly down by the kitchen table, with my elbows on the table and my chin resting on my palms.

"No. They are up at Curran's falls, picnicking. And they took every bit of bread in the house."

"Exactly," said I. "For out and out voracity, command me to your average boys."

"Poor dears! They didn't mean any harm," said Flossy. "They must eat." "I know it," sighed I, with a wave of the hand. "But my disposition is getting soured by this sort of thing."

"What sort of thing?" said Flossy.

"Company to dinner. Why can't people stay away? Why do they come gorging themselves when they aren't wanted? Do we go prancing around the country, uninvited, to eat our friends out of house and home?"

"Oh, Perry, hush!" said Flossy. "He will hear you. The study window is open, and you don't know how loud you are speaking."

"Let him hear!" snorted I, lowering my voice a little, nevertheless. "It will be a lesson to him. But there! what is the use of rebelling against fate? He is here, and, like the rest of the tribe of curmours, he must be fed. A quarter to 11! Then there is no time to be lost. Is there any ham in the house?"

"We'll have the scrapp end on Monday," said Flossy, "with summer cabbage and bean soup."

"No meat of any sort?"

"Not a scrap. And the turkeys are all out in the pastures, and the fowls were eaten up by the minks last week."

"I wish we were Chinese," said I, gravely, as Ponto came in, wagging his tail. "I would have fried-assed dog."

"Perry, don't be ridiculous," said Flossy.

"I never felt so much like jesting in my life," said I. "Because, Flossy, I am going to immolate the pigeons on the shrine of hospitality."

"Jack's pigeons!" gasped Flossy. "The pigeons he gave you as a parting gift, to care for and to tend for him! Oh, Perry!"

"Yes, Jack's pigeons," said I, tossing back my hair, in a sort of desperation. They are plump and fat. They'll make a very nice pie. Oh, you needn't stare so. Papa always said that hospitality was one of the cardinal virtues. And I dare say that I shall kill little Mina and make her into a soup when there is nothing else left and the next detachment of company arrives."

This bold assertion threw us all into a fit of giggling, which terminated only with the necessity for immediate exertion.

Mina went off to pull radishes and pick peas. Flossy began to mix biscuits on the snowy molding board, and I went out and commissioned the little Irish boy who lived at the foot of the lane to catch and kill ten white pigeons that lived in the barn loft.

"They are very gentle," said I. "You won't have much trouble."

And I cried a little, under my sun bonnet, as I returned, for Jack Willis had given me the little white pigeons scarcely a year ago.

"But he don't deserve half a quarter of a tear," cried I, dashing the moisture out of my eyes when I came up the lane. "He hasn't written to me for three months! Why should I be sentimental about his pigeons?"

Papa was a learned professor in a half-starved country institution in Canada, which called itself "The Pallington University"—and his scientific wisdom always flooded our house with equally learned company. And the wiser we grew, apparently the poorer we became! Mamma, who had been a Quebec lady, was in delicate health, and quite unequal to managing the housekeeping below, so that all the responsibility came on Flossy and I, and we had solemnly interpledged each other never, never to marry a professor, or a scientific man, or a man who was poor.

"For we've seen enough of genteel starvation," said I.

"Quite enough," said Flossy. "Well, after all, the table didn't look so bad when the clock struck one. A little well-preserved old damask, a few of the silver forks and spoons that had been the bequest of Grandmama Harper, and a bunch of Jaqueminet roses arranged in a cloud of feathery ferns, went far to redeem our other shortcomings. Flossy's biscuits, as usual, were perfection, and she had made a delicious apple pudding, while my pie was certainly a triumph in the culinary line, though I, the cook, had perhaps no right to make the assertion. But I felt that I could not muster courage to eat the pie that held Jack's pigeons.

"No!" cried I, hysterically. "I can't do it!"

"Perry, don't be so foolish," pleaded Flossy.

"I couldn't eat 'em," said I. "I know I should burst out crying if anyone else did."

"But who is to take the head of the table?" said Flossy, "with mamma?"

"You!" cried I. "I couldn't sit there, not if the governor-general of Canada was there with all his staff."

And just as the footsteps of the gentleman were heard emerging from papa's study I flew out to the bench under the old apple tree, close beside the well sweep, and began to cry bitterly.

Here was moral courage for you! Here was a first-class heroine.

But as I cried and sobbed like the silliest school girl in the Dominion of Canada, a sound more definite than the wind in the apple boughs struck on my ear—the sound of advancing feet—and a hand fell lightly on my arm.

"Perry, my darling girl," spoke a soothing voice, "what are you crying for?" Flossy says it is about those miserable pigeons. In themselves they are nothing, but it is because they are my gift."

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

But as I cried and sobbed like the silliest school girl in the Dominion of Canada, a sound more definite than the wind in the apple boughs struck on my ear—the sound of advancing feet—and a hand fell lightly on my arm.

"Perry, my darling girl," spoke a soothing voice, "what are you crying for?" Flossy says it is about those miserable pigeons. In themselves they are nothing, but it is because they are my gift."

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

"Jack?" was all that I could stammer. "Oh, Jack, I—I thought you had forgotten me!"

I started up with a curious sensation of being in dream. But it was no dream, it was Jack—the real living and breathing Jack—that stood before me.

Some American Impressions.

From Temple Bar.

I found myself constantly making comparisons and discovering similarities between America and Australia, though when I began to analyze the points of similarity they did not amount to much beyond wooden houses, trees, stacks of sawn timber, watermelons, bananas, and sweet potatoes, close-panted straw hats and a general suggestion of big, ss, freedom, undress and don't-carefulness.

It seemed to me as well that there was a likeness between the American type of character and the Australian. The same open-air honesty and some of the same open-air self-assertiveness struck me; the same curious combination of utilitarianism and spirituality, and the power of adaptability, particularly to be noticed in the women of both races—much, too, I thought, of the same originality and individual way of putting things; much also of the slavish adoration and imitation of every thing English. But some cultivated Americans to whom I mentioned this fancy of mine did not take to the suggestion. I think that they looked upon Australia as still in a state of barbarism, whereas one of them assured me that American civilization was the concentrated result of deliberate selection from everything of good evolved in the course of many centuries. Europe, he said, had created an experimental civilization; but America, meaning the United States, had taken hers ready made, and had improved upon it.

The Americans are very fond of comparing English social institutions with their own, and even of entrapping the unwary stranger into comparisons which they resent if unfavorable to American peculiarities.

I always enjoyed hearing what the Americans had to say about themselves and ourselves, and realized the truth of a remark which was made to me on the steamer going over. "If you want to compare the geographical centre of the United States is?" Never thought anything about it, probably? Well it is marked by a grave—that of Major Ogden of the United States army, who died at Fort Riley, in Kansas, in 1855, during the cholera epidemic that year. Major Ogden's remains were afterwards removed to Fort Leavenworth, and buried in the National Cemetery there, but his monument still stands on a knoll a little to the northeast of the post—Fort Riley—and it lifts its head toward the clouds in the exact geographical centre of the United States. This isn't a conceit; it's a fact, though probably of the hundreds of men now at the post, not one in a hundred ever stops to think about it. Fort Riley is a few miles east of Junction City, Kansas, and is one of the most important cavalry posts in the country.—*Chicago Tribune*.

AFRICA'S DEADLY CLIMATE.

Report of the American Consul-General.

Baron Guido von Nimptsch, an officer of the Prussian army, is at the Hotel Brunswick, New York. He distinguished himself during the Franco-Prussian war as a dashing cavalry officer, notably in the battle at Gravelotte and Sedan. After the war he was assigned to duty in the War Office at Berlin, where he remained until the fall of 1881, when he became enthusiastic over the Congo question, and taking a leave of absence from the army gave his services to the Free States of Congo. Sir Francis de Niro, Governor of the Free States, placed the Baron on his staff, where he did gallant service. The Baron accompanied Mr. W. P. Tisdale, the American Commissioner to the Congo, and was his companion there three months. In 1885 he became ambitious and went to the remote interior, gaining additional laurels by his explorations along hitherto unknown rivers. He returned from Africa the early part of this year, and his accounts of the deadly climate in the lower Congo quite agree with those of the American Commissioner, which when published, led to a spirited controversy. The Baron will proceed to Washington, where he will be the guest of Commissioner W. P. Tisdale until he begins his tour of the United States and Mexico. He will return to Germany in the spring of 1888.

The Geographical Centre of The United States.

An army officer now in Chicago

Varieties.

A suit of male.—"Will you marry me, dearest?"

"The mooning of the tied," is a poetic heading for the divorce column.

A mathematical line is straight enough, but the lines in geology are strata.

An optimist is a woman with a new sunbonnet. A pessimist is a woman without a new sunbonnet. An optimist is a man with a baby one day old. A pessimist is a man with a baby one hundred and eighty-three nights old and teething.

A corpulent tourist seldom makes the ascent of a mountain on foot. The climb—it doesn't agree with him.

It is a great mistake to say that a woman's crowning glory is her hair. At this season of the year it is her new bonnet.

Jasmin (who has just broken a valuable jug while dusting the parlour): "What a good job there was nothing inside!"

Herr: "I vals out to the moors mit mine gun." Mae: "An' what did ye shoot?" Herr: "Nodlings—only mine gun."

A Michigan boy who had 1,000 buttons on a string explained it by saying that his father is a minister, and "has the sorting of the collection basket."

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

—FOR—

New York, the South, and West.

Steamer Pilgrim and Related in company. Leaves Newport, west 10:30 A. M., Sundays at 10:30 A. M. in New York at about 7:30 A. M. Connection by outer boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

Arrive in New York from Pier 28 North River, 6-9 A. M. of Murray St. at 2 P. M., daily, Sundays included, touching at Newport at about 3:30 P. M.

Arrive in Passengers not desiring to leave the steamer at Newport should purchase tickets via Fall River and take part car from steamer wharf at 8:30 A. M., direct to Pier 28 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. same place to New York by New Haven tickets via Fall River. Steam heat. In staterooms. An orchestra on each steamer.

J. R. KENNERICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.

Geo. C. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Boston.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport

—TO—

New York & Providence.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, May 20, 1887, leaving

Newport, 11:30 A. M. daily.

(Sunday, 10:30 A. M.)

7:30 A. M.—From Providence and Boston, duo

in Providence at 9:15 A. M., Boston 10:30 A. M.,

also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington,

New London, New Haven and New

York, duo in New York at 11:30 A. M.

11:40 A. M.—For New York, by Newport

Special Express, via Fall River, Room Cars

from Fall River, sleeping at Kingston,

Stonington, New London, Saybrook,

New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford.

Duo in New York at 6:30 P. M. Also

due in Providence at 1:45 P. M., and Boston

at 3:00 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—For Providence and Boston, duo

in Providence at 2:45 P. M., Boston 2:55 P. M.,

also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington,

New London, New Haven and New

York, due in New York at 10:30 P. M.

5:45 P. M.—Connecting at Wickford Junction

with 2:45 P. M. Newport Special Express

from New York, duo in Providence at 7:30 P. M.,

also with Steamboat Train for Stonington,

duo in Stonington at 9:00 P. M.

10:30 P. M.—For New York, connecting with

Night Mail train from Providence at 12:25

A. M., and due in New York at 7:00 A. M.

Leaving Wickford Landing, connects

with Trains from New York and Provi-

dence, as follows:

8:00 A. M.—From New York Boston Express

with Drawing Room Cars to Wickford Junction,

arriving in Newport at 2:20 P. M.

*2:45 P. M.—From New York by Newport Speci-

al Express, with Drawing Room Cars to

Wickford Landing, arriving at Newport at

8:15 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—From Providence, due at Newport

at 5:15 P. M.

5:30 P. M.—From Providence for Newport (Wickford) Special, arriving at Wickford at 6:20 P. M. Newport at 8:15 P. M.

11:00 P. M.—From New York (Night Mail

train) to Newport at 6:15 A. M.

Connection from Newport for Providence and

Boston, as follows: 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.,

2:45, 5:45 and 10:30 P. M., and from Providence

for Newport at 6:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:45

and 5:30 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

*Express trains to and from New York will not

stop at Belleville or Wickford unless flagged.

Sleeping Cars to and from Wickford Landing

on and out.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points

South and West.

J. B. HARDINER, Sup't., Providence.

C. G. UFFEN, Agent, Newport.

On and After Friday, July 1st, 1887,

Str. CONANICUT

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN LEAVE NEWPORT

6:15 A. M. 6:35 A. M.

8:30 " 8:45 "

9:15 " 10:00 "

10:30 " 11:15 "

11:30 " 12:15 "

1:15 P. M. 1:45 P. M.

2:30 " 3:15 "

4:00 " 4:30 "

6:00 " 6:30 "

7:30 " 8:00 "

SUNDAYS 10:15 A. M. 10:15 A. M.

12:15 P. M. 5:30 "

5:00 " 5:30 "

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, June 6th, 1887, trains

leave New York, weekly, for Boston

7:50, 10:20 A. M., 1:15, 5:15 P. M. RETURN 5:00, 8:30,

11:40 A. M., 3:45, 4:45, 6:00 P. M. TRAVEL POST

Boston are due in Newport at 9:00, 10:30, 11:45 A. M.,

2:25, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. RETURN 7:00, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.

17:30, 18:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. RETURN 18:45,

17:30 A. M., 12:15, 15:35, 17:30 P. M. FOR COAL

MINES 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. RETURN

8:15, 10:30 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. IRVING

FERRY 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

RETURNS 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

5:15 P. M. RETURN 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:35,

5:15 P. M. RETURN 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

17:30, 18:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. RETURN 18:45,

17:30 A. M., 12:15, 15:35, 17:30 P. M. FOR COAL

MINES 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. RETURN

8:15, 10:30 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. IRVING

FERRY 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

RETURNS 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

5:15 P. M. RETURN 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:35,

5:15 P. M. RETURN 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

17:30, 18:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. RETURN 18:45,

17:30 A. M., 12:15, 15:35, 17:30 P. M. FOR COAL

MINES 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. RETURN

8:15, 10:30 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. IRVING

FERRY 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

RETURNS 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

5:15 P. M. RETURN 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:35,

5:15 P. M. RETURN 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

17:30, 18:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. RETURN 18:45,

17:30 A. M., 12:15, 15:35, 17:30 P. M. FOR COAL

MINES 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. RETURN

8:15, 10:30 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. IRVING

FERRY 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

RETURNS 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

5:15 P. M. RETURN 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:35,

5:15 P. M. RETURN 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

17:30, 18:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. RETURN 18:45,

17:30 A. M., 12:15, 15:35, 17:30 P. M. FOR COAL

MINES 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. RETURN

8:15, 10:30 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. IRVING

FERRY 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

RETURNS 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

5:15 P. M. RETURN 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:35,

5:15 P. M. RETURN 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

17:30, 18:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. RETURN 18:45,

17:30 A. M., 12:15, 15:35, 17:30 P. M. FOR COAL

MINES 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. RETURN

8:15, 10:30 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. IRVING

FERRY 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

RETURNS 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

5:15 P. M. RETURN 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:35,

5:15 P. M. RETURN 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

17:30, 18:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. RETURN 18:45,

17:30 A. M., 12:15, 15:35, 17:30 P. M. FOR COAL

MINES 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. RETURN

8:15, 10:30 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M. IRVING

FERRY 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

RETURNS 7:25, 10:20 A. M., 2:35, 5:15 P. M.

5:15 P. M. RETURN 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:35,

5:15 P. M. RETURN 10:30, 1

The Mercury.

JOHN T. SANDORF, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

The singular appearance of things shows considerable improvement during the past week.

Stanley continues to send home occasional news of his travels, in blissful unconsciousness that he has suffered a variety of deaths.

The Democrats held a very harmonious convention in New York this week. The only fight was in kicking the Irving Hall faction out of the convention.

The Republicans of Cortland county, N. Y., in a Congressional convention on Monday to nominate Senator Blodgett's successor in the House, declared for the nomination of Mr. Hiscock for President.

It begins to look very much as if women did not care for the privilege of voting. In Boston the number of registered female voters in 1885 was 2,238, in 1886 it fell to 1,493, and this year it has dropped to 683.

Judge Colt in the U. S. Circuit Court has rendered a decision in favor of the Bell Telephone Company. There seems to be very little use in fighting the Bell Company in the courts, for that concern invariably comes out ahead.

New York politicians are now trying to boom Chauncy M. Depew for the Presidency. They might go further and fare worse. It would require very little effort to induce Rhode Island Republicans to vote for him, provided his friends can make sure of his own State.

If anybody wants a monument let them come to Newport. It will be no use to stop in New York on the way, as a monument-raising there is at a low ebb; but in Newport everybody seems ready to contribute at any time. The number of subscription schemes that have been worked here this season is truly appalling.

Our Democratic friends undertook to have a second meeting in Providence Saturday to see about calling an extra session of the General Assembly. But as only fifteen members assembled out of fifty-five there would not seem to be a burning desire on their part to serve the State again this fall at a dollar a day.

The Mugwump have about ceased to be a factor in politics. Most of them have surrendered soul and body to Cleveland, and the few that maintain a vestige of self-respect have taken to the woods. There is now and then the sound of a low distant grumbling from the Democratic camp caused by the friction from their new found allies desiring to take possession of the machine.

There is nothing like looking out for one's family. A short time ago Senator Pugh did not like President Cleveland and alluded to him as "that side of beef we have hung up in the White House." Since then the President has allowed the Senator to have the following appointments in the public service: 1. J. C. Pugh, son of Senator Pugh, his private secretary in the Senate; 2. Edward B. Pugh, son of Senator Pugh, clerk to the Interstate Commerce Commission; at \$1000 per annum; 3. Henry C. Pugh, son of Senator Pugh, clerk in the House Document Room, at \$1000 per annum and nominal duties; 4. Alfred W. Cochran, son-in-law of Senator Pugh, Assistant Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives; 5. a nephew of Senator Pugh, Postmaster at Eufaula, Ala.; 6. Hon. Wm. Denison, grand nephew of Senator Pugh, Judge of the Northern District of Alabama by appointment of President Cleveland. The Alabama Senator now thinks civil service reform an excellent thing and that President Cleveland is the very apostle of reform. Things change. People do.

A Mugwump of Mugwumps.

Gen. Hazard Stevens, of Boston, one of the earliest mugwumps of that state and the one to whom some of the leading Mugwumps of Newport have pointed with a good deal of apparent pride, now announces that he shall support Mr. Lovering for Governor of Massachusetts. One of the reasons given by him for this action strikes us as somewhat funny. He says he shall vote for Lovering on account of the little crowd here in Boston which has assumed to run things, saying what we must and what we mustn't do. The "little crowd" to which he alludes is the Independent Committee which has been considered the head centre of Mugwumpism for all New England, led by such men as Col. Codman, Geo. Fred. Williams, Col. T. W. Higginson, etc. Only think of the audacity of a man mugwumping from the orders of such an immaculate committee as that. We should as soon think of Geo. William Curtis finding some act of President Cleveland deserving of criticism, or the *Newport Daily News* repudiating some of its free trade editorials, as to expect a mugwump disobeying the orders of such a committee. The subject is beyond our comprehension and we respectfully refer the question to the *Daily News*.

The other reason Gen. Stevens gives for voting for the Democratic candidates we can understand. It is, he says, because he is in favor of free trade.

Now if the teeths of the so-called independent would be as honest and acknowledge that they are in the Democratic camp because they believe in the free trade tendencies of that party, they would cease sailing under false colors and the public in general would have a much greater respect for them.

Electric Street Railways.

That electricity will soon be the motive power for street cars, there is probably but little doubt. Two systems are now being tried in two New England towns, and we shall soon know the success attained by either system. In Woonsocket the experiment is being tried by overhead wires. A trial of the system was made this week, and we should judge from the description in the Providence Journal, a success. It says:

The start was made with over fifty people aboard, and the car had only gone about 100 feet when it went off on the Hubber Works curve. Then the breakers began to pick and say that the thing would not go and they knew it would not. But after a half-hour's work in pushing by hand the car was finally got around the curve, which is not gauged properly. The ascent up the Globe hill was made with perfect ease, after one stop caused by the bursting of a fused wire on the car. After a new fuse was put in, the car was run up the hill in a very easy gliding motion. A run to the South Main Street terminus was then made, and after rounding the curve near Dr. Paine's residence the full power was set on, and the car shot ahead at the rate of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. Several trips back and forth to Providence were made with the greatest success. Mr. Knight expresses himself as well satisfied with the working of the road, and says that by putting guard rails on at the Hubber Works curve, the car will work successfully the whole length of the road. The speed of the car is easily regulated by the use of the brake.

The other system is soon to be tried by the "West End Street Railway Co." in Boston. The car for this experiment has already been built in New York and is to be shipped to Boston at once. The motive power of this car is the Julian Storage Battery, so called, which is placed under the seat of the car. The car has run on its trial trip in New York on the Fourth and Madison Avenue tracks as high as fourteen miles an hour with the greatest ease, and is capable of being run forty miles with its force of batteries. The batteries, when exhausted, can be charged in a few moments.

If either of these systems proves a success then Newport should stir it at once and try the effect of an electric railway here.

The Republican State Committee.

A largely attended meeting of the Republican State Committee was held in Providence Tuesday. The resignation of Mr. Clinton D. Sellew, as a member and treasurer of the organization was received and accepted, and ex-Mayor Hayward was elected to fill the vacancy. There was a generally expressed feeling of regret over Mr. Sellew's resignation as he had been a very faithful member of the committee. General T. W. Chase was elected treasurer pro tem.

A letter was read from the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon who was the standard bearer of the Republicans in the Western District during the last Congressional contest there. Mr. Dixon very patriotically withdrew his name as the nominee of the Convention which was held last and under the nomination of which body he ran against Judge Bradley.

Under these circumstances it became necessary to have another Convention and it was voted to hold one in Pawtucket on the 13th of October. Every confidence was expressed that the nominee of the Convention would be handsomely returned to Congress from the District.

General Banks is a poor man. With abundant opportunities to sacrifice his public duties to his personal interests he has never had an itching palm. A clerk in his office has some half-mad accounts, and this is to be the excuse of the authorities at Washington to retire the general from the marshalship and to appoint Mr. Lovering to his place after he has been soundly thrashed at the polls in November. —*Boston Journal.*

General Banks' friends know how he has scoured to use his official opportunities to make money, even when it might have been done without provoking the least scandal. His hands are perfectly clear from all taint of corruption, and to appoint Henry R. Lovering as United States Marshal in his place, after what occurred at Worcester, Tuesday, would exhibit an asininity on the part of the National Administration rightly subjecting it to ridicule. —*Boston Transcript.*

Massachusetts Republicans who claim to know whereof they speak declare that the change will surely be made. If this proves to be true what will prevent Mr. Curtis offer by way of explanation.

Although Asiatic cholera undoubtedly exists among a few passengers lately landed at New York, there is no cause for alarm on that account. In the recent outbreak of that disease on Blackwell's Island, the last traces disappeared in nine days after the physicians learned about it and no evidence exists anywhere that it is a dangerous contagion, so long as the persons affected are under medical care before the disease becomes general. Sanitation and proper precautions have recently proved effective against the spread of cholera.

It cannot be denied that Henry George is sharply at work abolishing poverty in his own case. By hard work and the notoriety which he is obtaining in politics he is accumulating money, and lives in a pretty cottage in a fashionable suburb of New York. Those who listen to his doctrines of taxation would do better to follow his practical example, and realize that wealth comes from labor and economy, and can never come permanently from any other sources.

The New York *Times* declares that the most greedy and unprincipled rings that the country ever knew are arrayed against the President to resist any change in the revenue laws which afford them protection. These greedy and unprincipled rings, the *Times* explains, are the textile, iron and other manufacturers, the lumbermen, the wool-growers—in short those who are engaged in productive industries. The British organ is fast becoming a hater of Americans.

The rumor is revived that a Tammany man is to be appointed and Mr. Pearson removed from the New York Post Office.

The labor party in Alabama is preparing to enter into the State campaign next year with a full ticket.

Capt. Boider Almy, a brother of Benj. Almy of this city, died at Norfolk on the 25th ult. He formerly resided in Tiverton.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY: FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1887.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* publishes the results of its inquiries as to the effect of the new high license law in Minnesota, which went into effect on the 1st of July last. It seems that 1,650 saloons which flourished under the old license law, 550 have been unable to continue in business under the new law. In Minneapolis the saloons have decreased in number from 354 to 227; in Duluth from 113 to 61; in St. Paul from 12 to 32; and in Winona from 13 to 3. St. Paul is not as yet affected by the new law. It is thought that high license will reduce her 700 saloons at least one-third, probably one-half. A telegraphic abstract of the editorial of the *Pioneer Press* on these and other results says that "with a reduction of one-third in the number of saloons has followed an increase of one-third in the amount of public revenue derived therefrom. This surplus is used for a variety of purposes, but the general term municipal improvements covers the main channel in which it is expended. Public sentiment is reported as overwhelmingly in favor of the new law and high license. Opposition when met with, as a rule, comes from one of two classes—the saloon element itself, which would naturally oppose the law, and prohibitionists, who believe that high license is a hindrance to the time of no license."

The *Sun* makes a very careful estimate of the expense of Mr. Cleveland's "swinging around the circle," in a private car, for which he has announced that he will pay the regular rates. After giving some figures the *Sun* says: "We suppose the most reasonable terms on which a private individual could engage transportation over this route by special train, without asking any personal or official favors, would be at the rate of \$2.25 a mile. It might cost a good deal more. At the lowest rate, therefore, the President's bill for his special train would amount to \$9,881—almost \$10,000." Of course there will be other expenses—all to enable Mr. Cleveland to see the country and to put himself on an equality with millions of other American citizens in his knowledge of that part of the United States which lies outside of Erie county! "Seeing the country," as a Presidential seeker of another term, is mighty expensive, but the second term boom must be started.

A well-informed correspondent of the Louisville *Conservator* states, as upon the direct statement made by Gen. Powell, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, that the object of the latter's visit to Washington is to compel the President to use the whole power of his patronage in the present campaign. It seems that Gen. Powell's home backers are exceedingly displeased with the treatment they have received from the administration. They have given him in executive session. With both Houses so evenly divided between the great political parties, the next session of Congress promises to be the most exciting and interesting for a number of years past—a Presidential election also being impending, as an additional incentive element of discord in the mutual efforts to make campaign capital.

Yours readers, both prohibition and anti-prohibition, may find interest and comfort in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the taxes collected upon beer and whiskey, comprising the returns of the past fiscal year with the one just previous, which show an increase of \$2,245,456 in beer and a decrease of \$3,362,914 in whiskey. This indicates that beer has become the American national tipple, and that is slowly but surely replacing whiskey in the mouths of the people. The Commissioner having reason to suspect that most American brewers adulterate their beer, using too large a proportion of alcohol, announces that he will soon buy samples of each in the great cities and have a chemical analysis made of the same, which action it is thought will cause a revolution in the present methods of those who are deceiving their customers with so-called "standard beer."

The main topic of local interest in the Capital is the great public demonstration in honor of Ex-Governor Alex. R. Shepherd, who is also known to fame as "Boss" Shepherd. The fawning toadies of Washington, and their name is legion, are prostrating themselves before this idol of clay, who, it is true, did make vast and lasting public improvements in the parks and streets of this city, but in doing this "Boss" Kirkpatrick involved in a debt of many millions of dollars which they are still cursing and咒骂ing. The "Boss" is to-day the rare distinction of being emulated, before death, his admirers, some of whom were his co-adjutors in debt-piling, having generously resolved to contribute \$10,000 for that purpose.

In France the mayors of all cities are ordered to make a census for the use of the government of all Germans who live within their jurisdiction. This seems to indicate that the government intends to make its retaliation systematic. German authorities expel Frenchmen from German territory as the whim takes them. If France suddenly expels all the Germans it will hurt, and the French people will like it.

The Birmingham (Ala.) *Age*, printed in the most prosperous community in that State, declares that nine out of the fifteen daily democratic papers in that State favor a protective tariff. Either they or the democratic congressional delegation misrepresents the sentiment of Alabama, for the latter are said to be solidly for the Carlisle scheme of tariff reduction.

In France the mayors of all cities are ordered to make a census for the use of the government of all Germans who live within their jurisdiction. This seems to indicate that the government intends to make its retaliation systematic. German authorities expel Frenchmen from German territory as the whim takes them. If France suddenly expels all the Germans it will hurt, and the French people will like it.

The Birmingham (Ala.) *Age*, printed in the most prosperous community in that State, declares that nine out of the fifteen daily democratic papers in that State favor a protective tariff. Either they or the democratic congressional delegation misrepresents the sentiment of Alabama, for the latter are said to be solidly for the Carlisle scheme of tariff reduction.

The Birmingham (Ala.) *Age*, printed in the most prosperous community in that State, declares that nine out of the fifteen daily democratic papers in that State favor a protective tariff. Either they or the democratic congressional delegation misrepresents the sentiment of Alabama, for the latter are said to be solidly for the Carlisle scheme of tariff reduction.

The Birmingham (Ala.) *Age*, printed in the most prosperous community in that State, declares that nine out of the fifteen daily democratic papers in that State favor a protective tariff. Either they or the democratic congressional delegation misrepresents the sentiment of Alabama, for the latter are said to be solidly for the Carlisle scheme of tariff reduction.

The Birmingham (Ala.) *Age*, printed in the most prosperous community in that State, declares that nine out of the fifteen daily democratic papers in that State favor a protective tariff. Either they or the democratic congressional delegation misrepresents the sentiment of Alabama, for the latter are said to be solidly for the Carlisle scheme of tariff reduction.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The *Bond Call* and the *Blaines*—English and American Civil Service—Ex-Minister Washburne—Senator Blodgett's Future Career—An Exciting Session of Congress to Prospect—Beer and the American National Tipple. Honors to Boss Shepherd, etc.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.

That the bond call for fourteen millions of four and four and a half per cent. last week, was issued none too soon for the financial welfare of the country, is evidenced by the rapid action and restored confidence in monetary circles that is so striking.

Contrast with the panicky and uncertain feeling so generally prevalent in the business world, before the tension was relaxed by the *decrees* of the Treasury Department—a move that

A drug clerk in Wichita, Kan., has been sentenced to 17 years in the penitentiary for 2080 offenses of selling liquor illegally. His case is to be taken to the United States supreme court on provision in the constitution that "cruel and unusual punishments" are prohibited. This may be cruel, but as things are going in Kansas it will not long be an unusual punishment.

It is said that the suits which Attorney General Garland brought against the Bell telephone patents and his lost have cost the Government \$100,000. If this be true then Mr. Garland has proved to be an expensive as well as an unsavory member of President Cleveland's cabinet.

The *World* caused the members of the New York state Democratic convention to be interviewed as to their preferences for presidential candidates. Out of 335 answers 100 are for Cleveland; 43 for Hull; 2 for Hewitt; 1 for Thurman; 1 for H. J. Grant, and 128 are non-committal.

A member of the English Civil Service Commission is visiting the Capital in a semi-official capacity—his purpose being to compare the two systems and ascertain whether, in his opinion, the British plan is not more perfect than ours—an inevitable conclusion on his part or anyone else's, since the English civil service system is of long standing, while that of the United States may be considered in an experimental state, with much adverse popular sentiment to overcome before it can be regarded as successful or permanently established.

The illness of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, ex-Minister to France, recalls his career in the National House of Representatives, where he preceded Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, as "Father of the House," in which capacity he administered the oath of office to the new Speaker four times—three times to Schuyler Colfax, and once to James G. Blaine.

I hear of an interesting political rumor, which if true, and I have every reason to believe that it is, will tend to complicate Senatorial legislation and check Senatorial dignity next winter. Senator Blodgett, who believes that his Republican colleagues have purposely and persistently slighted him, announces that he proposes to get even and make his influence felt by the Senate whenever he feels disposed—the Virginia Senator holding the balance of power in that body. It is understood that Mr. Blodgett has particular personal grievances against Messrs. Edmunds, Heywood and Sherman, for the lectures those gentlemen have given him in executive session. With both Houses so evenly divided between the great political parties, the next session of Congress promises to be the most exciting and interesting for a number of years past—a Presidential election also being impending, as an additional incentive element of discord in the mutual efforts to make campaign capital.

Yours, etc., *SOZOBONI* (in type). People have thrown away their powder and washes, and placed the additional preserves of the teeth on the toilet table. It is plain, it keeps the teeth in splendid order and spares the breath.

—*Spalding's Guide* always up to the sticking point.

Now, General, you're posted; come give us your views.

In a nutshell, the front, what's the powder to be stuck at a star? He puffed his cigar, and slowly replied, "In a nutshell, I never use powder, but—*SOZOBONI*."

Go Where You Will

You'll find *SOZOBONI* in vogue. People have thrown away their powder and washes, and placed the additional preserves of the teeth on the toilet table. It is plain, it keeps the teeth in splendid order and spares the breath.

—*Spalding's Guide* always up to the sticking point.

Now, General, you're posted; come give us your views.

In a nutshell, the front, what's the powder to be stuck at a star? He puffed his cigar, and slowly replied, "In a nutshell, I never use powder, but—*SOZOBONI*."

Go Where You Will

You'll find *SOZOBONI* in vogue. People have thrown away their powder and washes, and placed the additional preserves of the teeth on the toilet table. It is plain, it keeps the teeth in splendid order and spares the breath.

—*Spalding's Guide* always up to the sticking point.

Now, General, you're posted; come give us your views.

In a nutshell, the front, what's the powder to be stuck at a star? He puffed his cigar, and slowly replied, "In a nutshell, I never use powder, but—*SOZOBONI*."

Go Where You Will

You'll find *SOZOBONI* in vogue. People have thrown away their powder and washes, and placed the additional preserves of the teeth on the toilet table. It is plain, it keeps the teeth in splendid order and spares the breath.

—*Spalding's Guide* always up to the sticking point.

Now, General, you're posted; come give us your

INTERNATIONAL MAIL.

Volunteer Victorious.
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—In her own wind and weather, and in the presence of the largest number of spectators ever assembled to witness a yachting contest, the Scotch sloop Thistle, the latest challenger for the America's cup, was beaten more than fifteen minutes to day over the inside course by the American sloop Volunteer. "Our great hold is a big breeze," had said the Volunteer's friends, but the gallant craft won the race in a zephyr. The day dawned calm and hot, Indian summer in the air and sky. By eight o'clock the whole city seemed to be pouring down the wharves, and by nine the advance guard of the great fleet of excursion boats steamed down the bay. In the narrow were hundreds of steamers and twice as many sailing vessels of every size and description, all tying still with their crews and passengers waiting anxiously for a wind. A thick haze overspread the land and sea, and the two land ships, each with masts, topsail and jib set, lay equally motionless near the starting line. The silence was broken save now and then by a sharp whistle and a hand playing either "Auld Lang Syne" or "The Red White and Blue" while the music of bugpipes now and then came over the water.

Now came and passed, and the calm still prevailed, but suddenly the breeze shifted and as a small sloop outside the Narrows was seen to keel over, a thousand voices shouted "Home comes a southerly wind." It came and stirred the fleet to life, the bands played and as the Thistle first caught the breeze and darted out, a mighty cheer arose; then the snow white Volunteer caught the light air and she, too, seemed to bound. As both boats stood for the starting line, the Thistle seemed to leave her rival, one whilst from the judges told that the time was up; ten minutes later a second and then the Thistle at 12:35:38 dashed across the line. Two minutes later at 12:37:01 came the Volunteer and at last the long expected race had begun. Both boats stood over to the Long Island shore, the Thistle in the lead to windward; suddenly the Volunteer went about and stood toward Staten Island, and in a minute more had caught a puff from the westward over the hills that enabled her to lay her course down the bay. Her skipper's practiced eye had seen the wind shift first and he took advantage of it; the Thistle hesitated and had; when she came about it was too late. She ran into a calm streak, and worse still, the immense tide in hot chase of the Volunteer were massed to windward and blanketed her. This was seen by thousands with regret, but it was unavoidable.

Meanwhile, on shore the Volunteer down the Bay, where the breeze, freshening from the south, enabled her to lay her course for Southwicks Spit; away astern the Thistle now sought the breeze and howled merrily along, but it was a hopeless stern chase. The fleet now massed itself at buoy No. 43 and a drumming sound of whistles arose as she turned it at 2:28 p. m., and stood for the point of the Hook. Here the big steamer Alaska, outward bound, steamed through the fleet, her passengers waving and shouting. The Thistle was then three miles astern and had fallen so far to leeward that a tack was necessary for her to reach the Spit; when the Volunteer's superior pointing had not made necessary. Carrier pigeons now circled aloft before heading for the city with their messages from the Press boats.

Onward over the bar dashed the Volunteer, and as she rose on the first long ocean swell she slipped gracefully and sped ahead, while the breeze freshened and white caps were seen here and there, and the sea gulls screamed a welcome to a perfect day come at last. The up defender can steadily as she neared the lightship, keeping her lead. Seven miles from the point of the hook were quickly passed and at 3:41 p. m., the Volunteer rounded the lightship, cast off her sheets, and, amid the roar of steam whistles and 50,000 human voices, started like a scared dog for home. Seventeen minutes later came the Thistle and she, too, was saluted boisterously by the fleet which gallantly waited for her.

Once around and with sheets started, the yachts flew for home and it was a hard task for the steamers, even at full speed to catch the Volunteer, many having to go through the swash channel to intercept her. The Thistle, too, sailed merrily now and was watched with admiration. She tore through the water but it was noticed that she made more disturbance than her rival and old salts shook their heads as they watched her and said, "Britons, try again." The Scotch boat gained a minute and a half on the run into the spit as the Volunteer lost wind a little inside the Hook. One round buoy No. 10, however, the latter, with mainsails swinging out and spanker bellying out, on the other side, came home wing and wing like a spotless carrier pigeon swiftly carrying news to a besieged garrison. On and on up the bay she sped with the fleet behind her and like Brunhilda with her attendant maidens she seemed like the full moon with the stars. In splendor now sank the sun and up rose the moon, and still the Volunteer sped on. The slopes of the Staten Island hills were black with spectators. One blot only was in this fair picture. The cholera ship Alesia, flying the yellow flag, lay in the midst of the fleet. The fleet was now re-fored and numbered nearly five hundred vessels. They formed a long line, and through this the Volunteer swept to victory. A minute's breathless silence and then at 5:30:30 broke forth the thunders of forts and fleets and proclaimed her the winner of the most exciting, famous cup race yet.

With the five seconds time allowed given her by the Volunteer, the Thistle was beaten 10 minutes 10 seconds.

Massachusetts Republican.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The train that is to carry President Cleveland and party through the West and South is standing in the Pennsylvania depot. A force of men are employed in wiping all parts of it, and it shives like a new dollar. There are three cars: first, a combination Pullman parlor and baggage car, second a Pullman sleeper, and last Geo. W. Pullman's private car. The train is provided with the new vestibule arrangement, making practically but one car.

"Ye Cannot Enter Here."

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The platform adopted at the Republican State Convention to-day favors a protective tariff; liberal appropriations for the Navy, for coast defense, for international improvements, and national aid to education; also adequate pensions for disabled soldiers. It calls for a reduction in internal revenue taxes and an honest ballot. The party pledges itself to civil service reform and denounces the Democratic party for its weak practice of the same and the President for his endorsement of the spoils machine in Maryland and elsewhere. The platform also asks for a cessation in the silver coinage and for a national bankrupt law; it favors the subvention to the people of a prohibitory amendment; the protection of American labor; the increase of wages; and pleads for the maintenance of public schools, and asks that they be kept free from sectarian control.

The following is the Republican State ticket:

For Governor—Oliver Ames.
For Lieutenant Governor—John Q. A. Brackett.
For Secretary of State—H. B. Pierce.
For Treasurer—A. W. Board.
For Auditor—Charles B. Ladd.
For Attorney General—A. J. Waterman.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices to be elected in the state of California:

For Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Lieutenant Governor—John G. Pugh.
For Secretary of State—John G. Pugh.
For Treasurer—John G. Pugh.
For Auditor—John G. Pugh.
For Attorney General—John G. Pugh.

Washington, D. C., Sept

A BEAR ON THE CAR.

The Smell of Fish Makes Him Board the Train—How We Left It.

As passenger train No. 6 on the E. R. & N., from Cedar Key to Jacksonville, was passing through what is known as the Gulf Hammock, at a point about 12 or 15 miles out from Cedar Key, some cattle on the track caused the train to slacken speed, almost to a stop, says the *Florida Times and Union*. The train was composed of an engine and tender, a combination car, containing a compartment for express at one end, a place for mail in the centre and the other end being used as a baggage car, and two passenger coaches.

When the train slowed up to prevent running over the cows, a large black bear trotted leisurely out of the woods and climbed up the platform of the cars to see, probably, if there were anything of an edible nature aboard. He had got on the front platform of the combination car, and finding the door open, decided to continue his search in the interior. Inside he found three nice strings of fish, all of which were soon transferred to his stomach, except the entrails, which were carefully deposited on the car floor.

During the time the bear was taking his meal, the baggagemaster, Mr. C. Mahoney, came down through the car, whistling "Captain Jinks." When he arrived at the door of the express car, he threw open the door with the pluck of the whistling still on his lips. When he saw the occupant of the express department, he says he could not remember whether his heart tried to climb out over his standing collar, or whether it got down in his shoes. The next thing he remembers distinctly was finding himself back in the couch, breathlessly relating the tale of his discoveries to the conductor, Mr. George Dawson. The usually amiable conductor muttered something like "got 'em again," and went to the car to investigate. When Mr. Dawson returned from taking a peep at the bear his cap wouldn't quite come down to his head, and he was fully convinced that it was no fatality of the baggagemaster's brain.

When the train started up after the stop, the swaying of the car shut the door, and all thought that an important capture had been made. The bear soon became tired of his ride, and looked about for means of egress. Nothing appeared so vulnerable to attack as the windows in the side of the car, which were protected by iron rods about a half inch in diameter. He selected one of these and claved the woodwork about it very badly. He then evidently caught two or three of the iron rods with his paws, and, giving them a tug, broke and twisted them off clean. His lumbering body was then forced through the aperture, and struck the ground like a rubber ball. He turned two or three somersaults, and ambled off into the woods.

The story is vouched for by the train men as being entirely true. The car shows plainly the marks of the sharp claws, while the twisting off of the iron rods gives evidence of the power exerted in the tug.

His First Taste of Champagne.

"Have you any champagne?"

The questioner was an awkward-looking fellow apparently from the country, the place a well-known Grand-avie restaurant, and the time, early Saturday evening. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he asked:

"Do you sell it by the glass?"

"No, sir, by the bottle," replied the waiter.

"All right. Please give me a bottle."

The young man took a seat and the wine was brought and uncorked in his presence. Filling his glass after the manner of a man emptying a bottle of beer, he hesitatingly raised it to his lips; then after a moment's consideration, blew the froth from it and swallowed the contents with one gulp. It was so good that he repeated the dose until the bottle was empty. The occupants of the adjacent chairs had meanwhile become interested and were watching the vigorous wine-drinker with the keenest interest. Apparently satisfied with himself he called for a ten-cent cigar and puffed away contentedly. When he got ready to go he handed the waiter a quarter. The Teutonic beer-slinger gazed at the piece of silver and then at the countryman, in undisguised amazement.

"Have you forgotten the champagne?" said he.

"Certainly not. Take it out of the quarter," glibly answered the young man. The waiter attempted to explain that the champagne was not a five-cent drink, but the innocent stranger would have none of it. Then the proprietor appeared on the scene and in terms that stirred up the stagnant waters of the river demanded the reason of the man's conduct. The embarrassed would-be blood pleaded ignorance of the rules of high society, paid his bill and retired to hide his confusion from the amused crowd. The proprietor then paraded everybody by setting up the drinks all around.

He Knew What He was Talking About.

"My dear young friend," he said solemnly, "you are seconded of beer at your age, what do you suppose you will be when you reach your prime?" "A political," responded the youth.

An Inquiring Mind.—A little boy was being shown the engraving of a human skeleton by his father. After studying it for some minutes in silence, he looked up into his father's face inquiringly and said, "Papa, how does this man manage to keep in his dinner?"

A Mental Question.—"Will you have me?"

Some Things Worth Knowing.

Lemon peel helps the flavor of a veal stew.

A new magazine has been started in New York. It is called *Dress*.

Col. Ludlow is going to ask Congress for \$1,000,000 for Washington streets this winter.

Sheriff Kendall's recent raid on Colorado is said to have cost the State of Colorado \$200,000.

Washington is the best shaded city in the world. At present there are 63,000 shade trees in its streets.

Gen. Haines reports that the Potowmack improvement has reclaimed up to date 40 acres of marsh once under tide water.

An Orsogo (Mich.) man was saved from a horrible death by a rooster's crow, recently. He was lost in the woods and about done for, when the cock crow, showing him the way back to civilization.

The first English newspaper was the *English Mercury*, issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was in the shape of a pamphlet. The *Gazette*, of Venice, was the original model of the modern newspaper.

The famous dismal swamp is no longer used as a shelter for runaway negro slaves, of course, but it is believed to be the hiding place of at least 100 white men, who, for various reasons, want to retire to private life.

The American Cyclopaedia cost \$50,000 before a cent was made out of it. Its maps and engravings alone cost \$15,000. Contributors are paid at an average of \$10 a thousand words, but special articles command special prices, some as high as \$500.

In the window of a cottage in an English village the following notice appears: "I cure a goose. My wife cures a gander." Tourists are considerably astonished when they learn that the author of the sign meant to say: "I cure a goose; my wife cures the gander."

Down in Douglas county, Mo., there are three children whose aggregate weight is 625 pounds. They are all girls, aged respectively 14, 12 and 9 years. The mother weighs 170 pounds. On each of the two younger children are six fully developed fingers.

A San Diego (Cal.) court has decided that a deed of real estate from a husband to a wife, where "love and affection" are named as the consideration, is valid if the parties do not live in harmony, there being no valuable love and affection in that case, and the statute requiring a valuable consideration.

It is said that early in the war a woman from Virginia appealed to Mr. Lincoln to return her slaves to her, on the ground that she was a Christian and had always treated them with great kindness, and that he replied:

"I have a poor idea of religion that gets one's bread out of the sweat of another man's brow."

At the funeral of a distinguished member of the Boston bar it so happened that a prominent man who had been opposed to the deceased for a number of years was approached by a common acquaintance, who said: "A sad event this! I will not detain you, as I suppose you are going to the funeral." "Oh, no," replied the lawyer, "but I approve of it. I approve of it."

Little Bits of Nonsense.

The Wits of the Press Do Their Best Make People Laugh and Grow Fat.

"You don't look well this morning, Peter," he said to his bookkeeper, "and your hands are shaky. Too much whiskey, I suppose?"

"No, sir," responded Peter, "not enough whiskey. By the time I get a couple more cocktails down I'll be all right."

Little nephew—Uncle, you must be a sort of cannibal, I—

Uncle (on a visit)—A what, sir?

What's your mean, sir?

Nephew—Cause ma said you was always living off somebody.

"It is my painful duty, madam," he said, "to inform you that lightning has just struck your husband."

"Did it strike him more than once?" she asked, anxiously.

"No, madam."

"Thank Heaven it's no worse," she said, with a sigh of relief. "If lightning only struck John once, he'll pull through."

Gus De Smith met a well known bore. The latter said: "I have just heard of the death of Judge Wilson. He was a man whom I very highly esteemed."

"Have you known him long?"

"For twenty-five years I have been very intimate with him."

"Poor fellow! His sufferings are over at last. There can be no doubt about his being better off, no matter where he may be," replied Gus, with tears in his eyes.

The waiter's ready explanation: "How can you give such a dirty napkin as this?" "Bez pardon, sir, eat to the wrong way, sir. There, sir, how's that, now?"

"My first purchase is my last," said a dealer, who was just starting in business.

For a woman to say she does not use Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, is to admit she is "behind the times."

Nobody uses ordinary soap now they can get "Lenox."

New York Fashions.

VELVETS AND EMBROIDERIES.

Velvet is the fabric for dress hats and is shown in great variety. The novelty is changeable repaid velvet showing gold with blue, red with green, brown with blue, and black with red or with orange. There are also plain velvets that are changeable, and others that are both watered and changeable. The embroidered velvets for trimming are in bands with pointed edges, to be used like ribbons, or in small all-over designs with scalloped edges, that form the soft-crowned poke or turban, and also the most of the trimming. This embroidery is done with tinsel threads of many colors, with colored beads, with jet, steel, silver, or gilt beads, and the pretty glass beads that have gold linings. The pale Nile green, old rose, sky blue, and cream white velvets are wrought in faded tapestry colors with silk, with tinsel, or with beads. There are also faceted nail heads of jet set about most effectively on caustic red, gray, orange, moss green, and tinsel velvets for making the whole bonnet. Cloths are also embroidered in all these tinsel and beaded patterns, and the loveliest South Kensington work is seen in ivory white twilled cloth on tinsel, gray, and rose wools. Squares of plain velvet in handkerchief shape are edged all around with the et in lace-like patterns.

SOFT FELT HATTONS.

Openings of millinery at the wholesale houses show the various materials already noted made up into bonnets and round hats for the early autumn and for winter. Soft felt bonnets of the pliable felt made up in folds and pleats on a frame precisely as cloth would be used are shown for general wear; then there are also stiff felt bonnets with rows of pinning all over them or else merely plucked edges for those who prefer them. The square of felt which forms the soft folded crown sometimes furnishes the twist or corrugated folds that edge the front of the brim, also some pointed ends that are tied in a bow on top, or else made to stand erect. The embroidered felts showing small flowers done in the shade of the felt, or else wheat, or with beaded leaf pattern in borders, are considered most dresy. A twist in front and pointed pinched ends of rich repaid felts are sufficient trimming for full-crowned felt bonnets, though a tuft of quills or of curved cock's plumes may be added.

SAILOR DRESSES, BLOUSES, ETC.

The nautical styles so popular at present will continue to have their influence on autumn and winter dresses, as girls from seven to ten years of age will wear pea jackets and kilt skirts of dark navy blue serge or ladies' cloth made in the simplest fashion, and trimmed with wide black Hercules braid. The braid is laid on the wide square-cornered sailor collar and deep cuffs. The double-breasted front of the jacket has either gilt or black horn buttons in two rows. There are also cashmere dresses of navy blue made with a kilt skirt and a full blouse, which are attached to the same fitted waist-line of silesia, and worn with a galloon circle tied around above the edge of the blouse. The top of the sack is tucked in the shape of a pointed yoke in front and back, and each neck is held down by a row of feather stitching.

ENGLISH DRESSES, JACKETS, ETC.

Girls from nine to twelve or thirteen years of age will continue to wear the English jacket dress with pleated skirt and full dressy vest. These are made of ladies' cloth, with the jacket nearly straight in front, turned back in slender straight revers, with a silk vest of contrasting color, finished at the top with two flat, folded jabots of the silk; this is very handsome when made of Gobelin blue cloth with a faint fairing of a copper red shade, or else dark green cloth with a golden brown vest. A high collar and ends of velvet are made the color of the vest. Other jacket waists have the pointed Dickey revers of velvet, with a full-gathered vest of gay plaid, silk, or satin, or else of moire, crossed at the waist line or below it by a wide soft sash of silk, or a pointed half-girdle of velvet.

Large, square pockets also appear on these jacket waists, making the sides longer than either the front or the back. School dresses for girls are made with a belted waist gathered to a yoke, and a full gathered skirt; serge, homespun, Cheviots, or gay plaid woolens are used for these dresses.

FRENCH WOOLLEN DRESSES.

French modistes are using the new Louis XVI. cloth with velvet or plush flowers brocaded on finely twilled wools to make rich and gay wool gowns that are entirely different from the tailor-made cloth gowns. This French cloth made in the Jacquard looms has already been described, with its stripes of velvet-like flowers in two distinct colors, or else merely tame upon tame, in combination with plain wool of firm diagonal weaving. At first these figured fabrics were used only as a vest and part of the lower skirt of a plain wool dress of a color matching the ground of the brocade; but as the season advances modistes are employing the brocade for the principal parts of the dress, using plain wool and some velvet or moire as accessories. For instance, a basque and round skirt of blue twilled wool, with floral stripes of velvet in mahogany red shades, opens over a front of the plain blue wool; the

shoulder and neck are in blue velvet.

Gus De Smith met a well known bore. The latter said: "I have just heard of the death of Judge Wilson. He was a man whom I very highly esteemed."

"Have you known him long?"

"For twenty-five years I have been very intimate with him."

"Poor fellow! His sufferings are over at last. There can be no doubt about his being better off, no matter where he may be," replied Gus, with tears in his eyes.

The waiter's ready explanation: "How can you give such a dirty napkin as this?" "Bez pardon, sir, eat to the wrong way, sir. There, sir, how's that, now?"

"My first purchase is my last," said a dealer, who was just starting in business.

For a woman to say she does not use Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, is to admit she is "behind the times."

Nobody uses ordinary soap now they can get "Lenox."

figured fabric is very full, laid in deep pleats behind, caught up there and on the sides by long bows of plucked velvet ribbon. The plain blue front is trimmed from top to bottom with three great vanity bows of velvet ribbon, the middle one being twice the size of the others red. The striped fabric has plain blue sleeves, blue velvet collar, and velvet cuffs. The front of the basque is widely lapped at the top, and tapered to a point at the end. The top of this front has an inserted placket of red fabric gathered very full, and in V shape, while the end of the front has two pointed half-girdles, one of blue velvet ribbon and the other of the mahogany red. This gay dress is not too gay for the house, but when worn in the street will be entirely covered by a long cloak of plush, of cloth, or of fur.

Brodered woolen dresses are also imported in gay colors for young ladies, many of them having palm-leaf borders for the foot of the skirt, with smaller palm leaves at intervals all over the skirt, while the basque and drapery are made of plain wool. Thus a caustic red wool skirt with blue palms, several inches deep as a border around the foot, and smaller blue palms above, has a long apron of plain Gobelin blue serge, with a rever of the palm leaves turned up on one side, and a plain blue basque with a pleated vest of the red wool. The souffle cloths with black frise figures in braiding designs on a colored ground are also used for full skirts, and sometimes for the basques as well. Cashmere dresses with lower skirt, rever, and vest of gay plaid silks have been worn during the summer, and warmer plaid woolens are to take the place of these silks for winter dresses. These are called Scotch plaids, but are fancifully colored French plaids instead of the regular tartans of Scotch plaids; every soft shade and that enters into these now—cashmere, and many have a ground of leather-color, fawn, gray, or other solar hue.

HEADS, SPANGLES, AND ORNAMENTS.

Beads will again be largely used in fine jets and in all colors, for gallous and passementerie that are placed flat on the bonnet along the brim and crown in rows, or else in the space between. The gallous are in open designs, and are often partly of spangles and of tinsel cord combined with the beads. A great many gilt and silver beads are shown, those made up of several colors of tinsel are richer. The newest ornaments are long, slender pins, daggers, and brookles, or else very small pins that are used in great number for apparently pinning the bonnet and its trimming together. Rhinestones and aquamarines are in the heads of large and small pins, and in rings, bow-knots, and crosses; every preference, however, is for long gilt and silver pins, or for small ones with metal heads. Jet ornaments take the form of quills, wings, birds' heads, buckles, eoseoms, daggers, etc.

NOTES.

Velvet will again be largely used in fine jets and in all colors, for gallous and passementerie that are placed flat on the bonnet along the brim and crown in rows, or else in the space between. The gallous are in open designs, and are often partly of spangles and of tinsel cord combined with the beads. A great many gilt and silver beads are shown, those made up of several colors of tinsel are richer. The newest ornaments are long, slender pins, daggers, and brookles, or else very small pins that are used in great number for apparently pinning the bonnet and its trimming together. Rhinestones and aquamarines are in the heads of large and small pins, and in rings, bow-knots, and crosses; every preference, however, is for long gilt and silver pins, or for small ones with metal heads. Jet ornaments take the form of quills, wings, birds' heads, buckles, eoseoms, daggers, etc.

NOTES.

Velvet will again be largely used in fine jets and in all colors, for gallous and passementerie that are placed flat on the bonnet along the brim and crown in rows, or else in the space between. The gallous are in open designs, and are often partly of spangles and of tinsel cord combined with the beads. A great many gilt and silver beads are shown, those made up of several colors of tinsel are richer. The newest ornaments are long, slender pins, daggers, and brookles, or else very small pins that are used in great number for apparently pinning the bonnet and its trimming together. Rhinestones and aquamarines are in the heads of large and small pins, and in rings, bow-knots, and crosses; every preference, however, is for long gilt and silver pins, or for small ones with metal heads. Jet ornaments take the form of quills, wings, birds' heads, buckles, eoseoms, daggers, etc.

NOTES.

Velvet will again be largely used in fine jets and in all colors, for gallous and passementerie that are placed flat on the bonnet along the brim and crown in rows, or else in the space between. The gallous are in open designs, and are often partly of spangles and of tinsel cord combined with the beads. A great many gilt and silver beads are shown, those made up of several colors of tinsel are richer. The newest ornaments are long, slender pins, daggers, and brookles,

A. L. Burdick's Column.

FOR SALE LOW

FOR CASH.

OR—

Good Notes Which Will Be

Paid When Due.

2 New Dennett Jump
Seat Carryalls.3 New Extension Top
Carryalls,Set low to the ground and extra lined.
Warranted in every way.

6 New Phaeton Top

Buggies.

4 New Side Bar Top

Buggies,

2 New Side Bar Box

Top Buggies.

4 New Democrat

Wagons,

Extra Make and Warranted.

2 New Standing Top

Carryalls,

Handsome and light.

1 Very Nice Light Vic-

toria,

Now Last Season.

1 Very Nice Victoria,

Painted black. Cost \$800. Will

sell the same for \$800.

2 Single Canopy Phae-

tons, 2d Hand.

1 Double Straw Seat

Phaeton with Canopy,

Made by DURHAM & WINTER, in
good order.

4 2d-Hand Top Buggies.

3 2d-Hand Extension

Top Carryalls.

3 2d-Hand 6-Seated

Double Carriage.

1 2d-Hand Pony or Chil-

dren's Carriage,

Will carry six children and can use a
very small horse. The carriage is
lined with Corderoy, all ready
to use and cheap.Also several other carriages which I
will sell cheap. Anyone in want
will pay them to look
over my stock before
purchasing as I
want very much
to reduce
stock.

A. L. Burdick,

PAINT SHOP

382 SPRING STREET,

CARRIAGE SHOP,

Weaver Avenue

East of OCEAN HOUSE.

Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Caswell, Massey & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.111 Broadway & 578 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK,
8 Casino Building & 237 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

CASWELL'S

Nutritive Wine Of Coca

Cocculus Coca, Extract Beet, Root, Malaga
Wine—a nerve tonic and stimulant recommended
by Dr.

MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, &c.

Prescribed by leading physicians.

RUM AND QUININE

FOR THE HAIR

Prevents the Hair from Falling, Strengthens
and Invigorating to the Growth of
the Hair. Comb the Hair, and
as a Dressing, Soft and
Brilliant. In Effect

—PREPARED BY—

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
Family and Dispensing Chemists,

Set

low

to

the

ground

and

extra

lined.

Warranted in every way.

Gum Camphor

For packing away your Furs
and Woolen Goods.

COLE'S PHARMACY,

302 THAMES ST.

OP JUST NORTH OF POST OFFICE.

Jas. T. Wright, Ph. G.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

SUCCESSOR TO

W. S. N. ALLAN.

All kinds of

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals and

Fancy Goods.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' pre-

scriptions.

WITCH-HAZEL-TAR

SUPPOSITORIES,

A sure and reliable Remedy for Piles. Price,
50 cents per box. Sent to any address on
receipt of price and five cents in stamp for
postage. Manufactured only by Anglo-American
Suppository Co., Office 102 Thames
Street, Newport, R. I. P. O. Box 405.

KIDDER'S

DIGESTYLINE

FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR

Indigestion, Aæte, and Aæte, Dyspepsia,

Chronic and Gastro-intestinal Catarrh, Vomiting

in Pregnancy, Cholera Infantum, and in

congestion of the Liver, &c.

Our physicians have as

to us the most flattering opinion upon Digestyline as a

remedy for all diseases arising from improper

digestion.

It is not a mere remedy, but a scientific

process, the outcome of which is a

remedy on each hand.

Its great RESTORATIVE

POWER is created by a careful and proper

treatment of the fermenta in manufacture.

It is very agreeable to the taste, and acceptable

to the most delicate stomach.

The W. S. N. Allan Company, and CHICAGO

DIARRHEA, all of which are direct results of

improper digestion. Give your children Di-

gestyline. Our bottle may save life. Not one

case has ever reported to the past year from

anywhere else in the nation had a

Digestyline. Ask your Druggist for it. Price

\$1.00. Large bottles. If he does not keep it, send one dollar to us and we will send you a

bottle. Express prepaid.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

33 John St., N. Y.

2-12

CENTRAL MARKET.

Is always provided with the very best quality

Fresh and Salt Beef, Pork, Veal

Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Ham,

Pig's Feet, Tripe, Etc., and

Vegetables of all kinds in

their Season.

George M. Hazard, Proprietor,

92 BROADWAY,

STAFFORD BRYER,

DEA ERIN

FURNITURE, WALL APER and HOUSE-

HOLD DECORATIONS.

SET THE

GOLD PAPERS FOR 25¢.

156 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S.

Patent Office attended to for MODERATE

FEES.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office,

and we can obtain patents in less time than

those of any other office in the country.

SPECIAL OFFICE FOR DRAWING.

We advise as to

SPECIAL OFFICE FOR DRAWING.

We can obtain a patent, and we can

obtain a drawing, and we can

